

"Be Hard" Is France's Peace Slogan

Nation Fearful England and America Would Be Too Lenient

German Dictation In 1871 Is Recalled

People, Still Reeling Under Hun Blows, Insist on Full Reparation

(Special Cable to The Tribune.)
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PARIS, Nov. 5.—What will the conditions of the armistice offered Germany be?

To be frank, there has been a good deal of nervousness here that England and America would not be inclined to stand out for the same severity of conditions that the French representatives would undoubtedly impose were they in a position to decide the question.

It was feared here that the British and American governments in fixing the terms of an armistice would not show the full amount of severity, practical level-headed common sense which every Frenchman was convinced would be necessary if the Boches were to be placed in a position which would make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

Recall Terms of 1871

No Frenchman forgets that one of the first conditions of the armistice granted by the Germans in 1871 was the payment within a fortnight by the municipality of Paris of an indemnity of \$40,000,000 and that in view of the fact that Parisians in 1871 paid this indemnity within the time stipulated the German high command formally announced in 1914 that Paris, immediately it was occupied by the German army, would be called on to pay \$200,000,000.

Further, in 1871 not only did the Germans insist as a condition precedent to the armistice that the French should agree to the occupation by the enemy of a large portion of French territory and an immediate exchange of prisoners, but they also stipulated that the French should make use of the cessation of hostilities occasioned by the armistice to elect a new National Assembly for the purpose of concluding peace.

What Frenchmen Want

In view of the present internal condition of Germany and the chaotic condition of its government, there are ample reasons why the Allied powers should impose similar conditions on the enemy, who is now awaiting their reply. Wilson has already asked in whose name Max and Self have been making overtures. What Frenchmen are asking with perfect reason is: "Why should not the Allies insist, as one of the conditions of an armistice, that general elections should be held within, say, a month through the whole German Empire in order that the Allies may be able, as the Germans did in 1871, to arrange conditions of peace with a parliament really representative of a defeated enemy?"

It must not be forgotten also that in 1871 the Germans took advantage of a period while the French army was muzzled by an armistice and the whole country occupied with the election to complete their preparations for an energetic continuation of the war in French provinces so that immediately the armistice came to an end the Germans were ready to take the necessary steps for the immediate and final destruction of the rest of the French army.

Anarchy Spreads In Austria, Says The State Council

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5.—The State Council at Vienna has issued an appeal to the German people of Austria in which it is declared the country is in danger and the army breaking up in disorder. The appeal exhorts the soldiers voluntarily to join the German-Austrian army corps.

The appeal points out that Germans from non-German districts are going home, while German soldiers, obviously tired from the long duration of the war, are leaving their units without considering that the irregular demobilization "brings the danger of widespread unemployment, hunger, and misery." The prison camps are being abandoned by their guards, the council adds, and Germans, Russians, and Serbians are leaving the camps and flooding the country.

"This danger," the appeal declares, "must be countered if fresh bloodshed is not to threaten our severely tried people and tens of thousands of men, women and children perish with hunger."

American Soldiers

"Travel Light" Overseas

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—American soldiers hereafter will carry no ammunition with them when they sail overseas. The War Department announced today that all ammunition, except the allowances carried by officers, will be shipped in bulk, to enable the fighting men to "travel light."

This Year's Children's Books are very fine

A Large Stock conveniently displayed

DUTTON'S
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Allies to Help Defeated Nations Feed Their Destitute Peoples

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Allied and American governments are to cooperate with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey in furnishing food and supplies for the suffering civilian populations of those countries. This decision was reached yesterday by the Versailles conference, President Wilson was advised to-day by Colonel E. M. House.

"At the conclusion of the meeting of the Supreme War Council yesterday," said Colonel House's message, "I proposed a resolution in the following sense, and the same was adopted:

"The Supreme War Council, in session at Versailles, desires to cooperate with Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria in the making available, as far as possible, food and other supplies necessary for the lives of the civilian populations of those countries."

This announcement is expected to have far-reaching effect in Germany, where, from all accounts, the food situation is only a little less serious than it is in the countries until recently allied with Germany. Conditions are represented as particularly serious in Austria-Hungary, where food riots have been frequent, and where there has been intense suffering not alone from the want of food, but clothing and other necessities.

Food Administrator Hoover, it was said to-night, is working out new food conservation plans to assure supplies not only for the peoples of the nations that have been eliminated from the war, but also the liberated populations of Belgium and Northern France, and even Germany, when that country has accepted the armistice terms now in the hands of Marshal Foch.

"Get Terms From Foch," Allies Inform Germany

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Premier, "are what President Wilson himself recommended to us for the security of our troops, the maintenance of our military superiority, and the disarmament of the enemy, insofar as that is necessary to prevent a resumption of hostilities."

M. Clemenceau declared that peace might not be so near as some might think, but that he could, however, assure the chamber that "the fate of the peoples henceforth was fixed." There was prolonged cheering when the Premier announced that the Allies had obtained the use of all means of transport in Austria-Hungary.

Called "Father of Victory"

M. Clemenceau was hailed as the "Father of Victory" as he mounted the tribune to announce the terms of the Austrian armistice. The Deputies all stood. The ovation lasted several minutes.

During an address following the reading of the armistice terms there was intermittent cheering, especially when the Premier spoke of the approach of full victory, the defeat of Austria-Hungary and the complete glory of France. The usual Socialist interruptions occurred, but the aged Premier remained unperturbed, defiantly smothering the taunts of the opposition. The Chamber passed a resolution providing that the speech of M. Clemenceau should be posted throughout France.

"What have I done?" said M. Clemenceau. "It is France that has done it. I have only made the best use I could of the instruments France has given me. The Superior Council at Versailles has drawn up the terms of an armistice with Germany. These were sent yesterday to President Wilson, who, if he approves them, will make them known to the imperial and democratic government."

At this point the house burst into laughter.

"It will then be time enough for Germany to address herself to Foch," the Premier added.

Terms Are "Inspired"

It was here that the Premier declared that the terms to Germany were

Germany's Decision on Armistice May Come Within 48 Hours

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The note handed to the Swiss Minister by Secretary Lansing is now on the cables. In twenty-four hours it should be in the hands of the Germans, in forty-eight hours the world may know whether an immediate end of the war is at hand.

Publication of details of the armistice terms still is withheld. They may not be made known until the Germans have accepted or rejected them, which was the course followed by the Allies in dealing with Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria. Only the details are in doubt, however, and no one questions that acceptance means abject surrender.

The statement has been authorized that the drastic conditions under which Austria passed out of the war have been followed closely, and in answer to queries for further information, officials said to-night the statement of Premier Clemenceau, cabled

from Paris by The Associated Press, told the story.

Thus much of the real work of a peace conference has been done in advance. The spokesmen of Germany have accepted the President's terms. Now they must accept the Allied qualifications if they want to stop the advance of the Allied and American armies. The guarantee that final peace conditions will be dictated under interpretation of principles by the victors without undue argument by the vanquished is provided in the armistice terms.

All along there has been a belief that the German High Command has been desperately anxious to avoid admission of the complete defeat of the German army, hoping instead to make it appear when the inevitable collapse came that the army still was in being, formidable and able to fight on indefinitely, and that it ceased the struggle, not at the demand of its enemies on

the front, but solely because of orders to do so from the civil government, now at least nominally in control.

For this reason the Americans and Allied leaders determined that to convince the German people themselves that their idolized and feared military machine had been crushed, the military leaders must be forced to capitulate on the field of battle.

Idea Different

The important reservation by the Allies as to freedom of the seas is said here to be due largely to a desire to avoid a later protest of deception, since it is known that the German idea of freedom of the seas is very different from that held either in Washington or the Allied capitals.

President Wilson's own statement on this subject, which has been accepted by the Germans, was contained in the fourteen principles enunciated in his address to Congress of last January 8. The second clause said:

"Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

Very soon after the address was delivered, anxiety developed in Europe, and particularly in England, as to just what was meant by Article 2.

British Apprehensive

Apprehension was openly expressed in the English press that this involved an abandonment of the right of blockade, and of the right to capture enemy property on the high seas, and perhaps even a curtailment of the right to maintain fortified naval bases; which might not only render the British navy largely valueless as an offensive agency, but limit its usefulness in protecting the empire.

Later it appeared that these were precisely the objects sought by Germany, whose war lords hoped to neutralize the predominance of British naval force while maintaining in full efficiency its own land armies.

Alsace-Lorraine is not mentioned in the alleged memorandum. The Entente governments know, however, and it is assumed that the Germans understand, that by "righting the wrong" done to France President Wilson meant in the terms accepted by Germany the return of the lost provinces to France.

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In regard to Yugoslavia, it was learned to-day that the Allied governments have taken cognizance of the fact that the Croats, Slovenes and Serbs of Austria-Hungary have not yet had an opportunity of declaring their wishes in respect to the proposed union of those peoples with Serbia, under the plan of Corfu, and there is an expectation in Entente quarters here that the Croatian Diet correctly represented the will of the Croatian people when it voted to remain in Austria.

The so-called aspirations of the South Slavs for independence have attained declarations of sympathy from America and the Allied nations, but inasmuch as there has been doubt concerning the correctness of the representations made by the professed spokesmen of the Croats, Slovenes and Serbs in the Allied countries, the principle of self-determination has been held to be sufficient to determine the wishes of the various Jugo-Slav populations.

Their chief organization, known as the Jugo-Slav committee, in London, has not secured the political recognition of the Allies and America such as has been accorded to the Czechoslovak and Polish organizations. It was indicated in an authoritative quarter to-day that plebiscites must probably be required in both Croatia and Slovenia to establish the will of those peoples; but that in the case of Bosnia-Herzegovina no plebiscite would be held, as those provinces stand upon a practical parity with Italia Irredenta and Alsace-Lorraine and would be awarded to Serbia without discussion.

The action of the Croatian Diet seems to reflect the sentiments of the Croats in the United States, who have held aloof from the Jugo-Slav propaganda; but there is a difference in one particular, for while the Diet declared for union with Austria the Croats here have aspired to complete independence for their country.

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